

2002 COUNTY LONG-TERM CARE STATISTICAL PROFILE

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Introduction

On an annual basis, the Indiana State Department of Health requests licensed nursing facilities to identify the number of beds and residents treated in the year, the number of resident days, and the admissions and discharges to and from the facility. This report summarizes information for calendar year 2002.

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Resident Age and Gender Characteristics

The average resident in nursing facilities is female and over the age of 75 years (See Table C and Appendix B).

TABLE C
RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS
COMPREHENSIVE LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES
INDIANA 2002

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS
Under 65 Years	5,737	10.47%
65 to 74 Years	7,960	14.50%
75 to 84 Years	19,520	35.65%
85 + Years	21,535	39.38%
Females	38,153	69.68%
Total Residents	57,752	100.00%

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Resident Days by Payer Group

One fourth of these residents have commercial insurance or private pay to cover needed expenses. Over one half of the residents will use their Medicaid insurance to cover expenses (See Table D).

TABLE D
NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS
BY PAYOR GROUP, INDIANA, 2002

PAYOR GROUP	NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Medicare	1,783,625	11.56%
Medicaid	9,799,581	63.49%
Other	420,084	2.72%
Private Pay	3,430,662	22.23%
Total	15,433,952	100.00%

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Resident Admission and Discharge Patterns

In 2002, the average resident was admitted to a nursing facility after a hospital stay. The average resident was discharged from the nursing facility to their home or family (see Table E).

TABLE E

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE PATTERNS COMPREHENSIVE LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES INDIANA 2002

ADMISSIONS TO SOURCE OF REFERRALS	TOTAL RESIDENTS	PERCENT OF ADMISSIONS
from Self Care or Family	10,191	15.5%
from Hospital	48,849	74.1%
from Mental Health Center	981	1.4%
from Home Health Agency	360	0.3%
from Another Nursing Home	3,648	5.5%
from Another Source	1,853	3.2%
Total Admissions	65,882	100.0%

DISCHARGES FROM COMPREHENSIVE CARE	TOTAL RESIDENTS	PERCENT OF DISCHARGES

to Self Care or Family	19,236	29.9%
to Hospital	12,016	18.7%
to Mental Health	267	0.4%
to Another Nursing Home	6,111	9.5%
Death	15,789	24.6%
to Another Source	2,167	3.4%
to Home Health	8,684	13.5%
Total Discharges	64,270	100.0%

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Characteristics of Nursing Facilities in Indiana

In October 2002, there were 549 licensed comprehensive care facilities. There are comprehensive facilities in every county in Indiana, ranging from a low of one facility in eleven separate counties to a high of 63 facilities located in Marion County. There were 17 facilities that closed and 5 facilities that opened in 2002.

There are a total of 52,775 comprehensive facility beds in Indiana. The average number of beds per facility is 96 beds (see Table A).

The facilities had an overall occupancy of 80.07 percent for 52,775 comprehensive beds. In comparison, the 1990 inventory of 55,341 beds in 589 long-term care facilities had occupancy of 81.50 percent (see Table B).

In 2002, out of the 92 counties in Indiana, the total occupancy rate was the following: 5 counties were above 90 percent, 39 counties were in the 80 percent range, 41 counties were in the 70 percent range, 4 counties were in the 60 percent range, and there were 3 counties below the 60 percent range (See Appendix A).

TABLE A

CHARACTERISTICS OF NURSING FACILITIES INDIANA, 2002

NUMBER OF NURSING FACILITIES	549
NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN INDIANA	92
COMPREHENSIVE BEDS IN INDIANA	52,775
AVERAGE BEDS PER FACILITY	96
2001 OCCUPANCY RATE	80.07%

Since 1990, the occupancy rate had a twelve percent decline between 1994 and 1996, climbed to 77.77 percent in 1998, declined to a 73.57 percent occupancy rate in 2000, and climbed to 80.07% in 2002.

TABLE B

**OCCUPANCY RATE FOR COMPREHENSIVE BEDS
INDIANA 1990-2002**

YEAR	NUMBER OF COMPREHENSIVE BEDS	OCCUPANCY RATE OF COMPREHENSIVE BEDS
1990	55,341	81.51%
1996	57,472	70.90%
1997	57,640	75.49%
1998	57,995	77.77%
1999	58,097	75.83%
2000	57,520	73.57%
2001	55,334	75.90%
2002	52,775	80.07%

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**2002 COUNTY LONG-TERM CARE
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Bed Need Projections

Under Indiana Code 16-30-2, the Indiana State Department of Health must determine the number of comprehensive beds needed in the next four years. All parties should be aware that the term "need" can't be assessed accurately without the equivalent of a complete market survey such as a potential new entrant would undertake, and the Department is not in a position to assess the range of all relevant factors.

To calculate this report, ISDH will utilize the following standard:

"If the existing utilization rate for all comprehensive care beds in the county under consideration is less than ninety percent (90%) or if the addition of the proposed comprehensive care beds will reduce the existing utilization rate for all comprehensive care beds in the county of application below ninety percent (90%), there is a presumption that the certification of the beds is not necessary."

In the development of the long-term care bed need projections, 2002 statistics by county were sorted by four different age cohorts (less than 65 years, 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and over 85 years). Definitions of terms can be seen in Appendix B.

Long term care bed need projections use the following formula. Each formula involves the separate calculation of Average Daily Census (ADC) by the four age cohorts and the summation of ADC.

STEP	FORMULA	RESULTS
1.	2002 Bed Totals by Certification Category	2002 Bed Inventory
2.	<u>2002 Actual Resident Days</u> Potential Resident Days (beds times 365)	2002 Occupancy Rate

3.	2002 Resident Days in each age cohort_ <u>divided by Number of Days in Year</u> 2002 County Population in each age cohort	2002 Use Rate (ADC)
4.	2002 Use Rates (ADC) multiplied by Year 2006 Projected Populations in each age cohort	Year 2006 Projected ADC
5.	<u>Projected ADC for all age cohorts</u> .90 (i.e. 90 percent occupancy rate)	Year 2006 Bed Need
6.	2002 Bed Inventory subtracted from Year 2006 Bed Need	Net Need for additional beds

Appendix A presents the findings, with statistics of the occupancy rate, bed inventory, and projected need of each county. The final column of the findings shows the net need for beds, which is adjusted for 0 beds based on the presumption that there is no need when the county utilization rate is below 90% occupancy.

Results of Bed Need Projections

Based on the application of the need projection methodology, there is a need for 48,960 comprehensive beds, if each county was at 90 percent occupancy. This varied by county (see Appendix A for detailed county results).

By the year 2006, it is projected that there will be a need for additional comprehensive beds in four counties in Indiana. The bed need projection indicated that Carroll County would be in need of 7 comprehensive care beds, Ohio County would be in need of 4 comprehensive care beds, Pulaski County would be in need of 5 additional comprehensive care beds, and Whitley County would be in need of 15 additional comprehensive care beds by 2006.

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APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF EXISTING COMPREHENSIVE BEDS, NUMBER OF PROJECTED BEDS FOR 2006, AND OCCUPANCY RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	NUMBER OF NURSING FACILITIES	2002 OCCUPANCY RATE	2002 COMP BED TOTAL	YEAR 2006 PROJECTED NEED	NET NEED FOR BEDS
Adams	4	84.00%	379	369	0
Allen	27	74.93%	2,821	2,339	0
Bartholomew	7	84.85%	598	591	0
Benton	3	59.55%	178	78	0
Blackford	2	58.55%	146	100	0
Boone	5	79.51%	525	505	0
Brown	1	81.70%	110	109	0
Carroll	1	92.70%	82	89	7
Cass	4	81.66%	354	320	0
Clark	10	73.13%	1,069	931	0
Clay	3	87.64%	255	244	0
Clinton	4	84.52%	393	364	0
Crawford	1	88.30%	78	80	0*

Daviess	6	81.40%	464	422	0
Dearborn	4	84.92%	352	354	0*
Decatur	4	72.39%	260	213	0
Dekalb	4	83.21%	350	332	0
Delaware	13	77.93%	1,293	1,165	0
Dubois	9	82.28%	594	564	0
Elkhart	14	82.61%	1,360	1,269	0
Fayette	5	89.92%	364	381	0*
Floyd	7	79.42%	882	817	0
Fountain	2	89.94%	171	172	0*
Franklin	2	79.14%	139	124	0
Fulton	2	77.70%	165	141	0
Gibson	5	79.97%	374	338	0
Grant	8	85.02%	752	734	0
Greene	4	81.25%	373	341	0
Hamilton	10	77.67%	904	963	0*
Hancock	5	84.56%	495	557	0*
Harrison	3	76.23%	272	262	0
Hendricks	5	85.13%	741	847	0*
Henry	6	81.21%	480	462	0
Howard	7	77.47%	788	741	0
Huntington	6	79.40%	564	510	0
Jackson	4	70.69%	415	330	0
Jasper	2	74.90%	193	169	0

Jay	2	70.08%	171	137	0
Jefferson	5	84.97%	346	341	0
Jennings	1	75.84%	120	104	0
Johnson	10	80.93%	1,219	1,267	0*
Knox	7	68.84%	632	468	0
Kosciusko	6	84.37%	522	507	0
LaGrange	3	73.42%	327	273	0
Lake	29	81.10%	3,150	2,992	0
LaPorte	7	77.89%	706	631	0
Lawrence	5	68.33%	686	541	0
Madison	15	77.58%	1,331	1,191	0
Marion	63	82.51%	6,201	5,796	0
Marshall	6	86.48%	456	445	0
Martin	1	54.45%	62	39	0
Miami	4	71.09%	283	238	0
Monroe	6	77.25%	678	625	0
Montgomery	5	85.15%	373	363	0
Morgan	4	79.77%	375	368	0
Newton	2	73.04%	162	136	0
Noble	6	80.10%	423	382	0
Ohio	1	90.82%	54	58	4
Orange	3	74.74%	218	185	0
Owen	3	90.41%	235	235	0
Parke	2	83.54%	115	107	0

Perry	2	76.75%	189	169	0
Pike	2	73.76%	150	126	0
Porter	8	86.07%	959	1,031	0*
Posey	3	79.86%	215	199	0
Pulaski	3	90.43%	143	148	5
Putnam	4	81.27%	289	259	0
Randolph	3	71.46%	246	193	0
Ripley	5	89.05%	322	321	0
Rush	2	80.81%	179	160	0
Scott	3	88.51%	205	218	0*
Shelby	5	77.66%	506	445	0
Spencer	2	86.77%	116	115	0
St. Joseph	15	85.20%	1,745	1,642	0
Starke	3	75.21%	299	248	0
Steuben	2	78.63%	174	145	0
Sullivan	2	76.03%	174	152	0
Switzerland	1	79.42%	94	87	0
Tippecanoe	11	76.37%	1,261	1,154	0
Tipton	2	76.29%	166	146	0
Union	1	74.80%	60	48	0
Vanderburgh	18	79.11%	2,042	1,840	0
Vermillion	3	89.68%	334	324	0
Vigo	9	82.13%	920	875	0
Wabash	9	85.23%	704	675	0

Warren	1	67.09%	108	83	0
Warrick	8	75.41%	737	665	0
Washington	2	80.89%	216	201	0*
Wayne	7	79.93%	793	721	0
Wells	5	82.47%	405	402	0
White	2	74.66%	258	214	0
Whitley	2	90.00%	188	203	15
STATE	549	80.07%	52,775	48,960	0

Notes:

1. Occupancy rate and projected beds are for the comprehensive beds. In comparison, in 2001, statewide occupancy was 75.90 percent for comprehensive beds.
2. * = No need because occupancy in county was below 90 percent.
3. After July 1, 1998, state government no longer had any legislation that restricts the growth of beds in Indiana. Since the end of the Indiana Certificate of Need review of comprehensive care beds, there have been the following changes in new and closed facilities.

YEAR	# CLOSED FACILITIES	# CLOSED BEDS	# NEW FACILITIES	# NEW BEDS
1999	13	564	12	897
2000	12	594	9	648
2001	25	1,550	4	212
2002	17	1,147	5	257

4. Population projections are based on the 2000 US Census and IU Indiana Business Research Center's 2005 projections. ISDH staff projected the 2002 and 2006 projections - based on annual percent changes between the 2000 and 2005 statistics.

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APPENDIX B PERCENT OF AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY INDIANA NURSING FACILITIES, 2002

COUNTY	# Residents	% Under 65 YRS	% 65–74 YRS	% 75-84 YRS	% 85 + YRS	% FEMALES
Adams	898	5.01%	10.13%	38.08%	46.77%	71.83%
Allen	2,638	10.92%	15.58%	31.92%	41.58%	70.24%
Bartholomew	533	10.88%	11.82%	39.02%	38.27%	73.36%
Benton	104	7.69%	12.50%	34.62%	45.19%	69.23%
Blackford	82	6.10%	13.41%	29.27%	51.22%	80.49%
Boone	393	4.58%	14.76%	38.42%	42.24%	77.10%
Brown	714	15.49%	14.08%	33.80%	36.62%	90.14%
Carroll	83	6.02%	15.66%	37.35%	40.96%	67.47%
Cass	553	18.63%	14.29%	34.54%	32.55%	65.10%
Clark	878	19.13%	17.20%	29.73%	33.94%	66.17%
Clay	219	5.48%	8.22%	34.25%	52.05%	76.71%
Clinton	332	2.71%	16.27%	38.55%	42.47%	70.18%
Crawford	75	22.67%	29.33%	26.67%	21.33%	50.67%
Daviess	373	15.28%	18.50%	33.78%	32.44%	67.02%
Dearborn	659	12.14%	18.82%	35.66%	33.38%	68.59%
Decatur	195	8.72%	16.41%	33.33%	41.54%	72.31%
Dekalb	304	7.24%	11.18%	32.89%	48.68%	73.68%
Delaware	1,082	10.81%	13.31%	36.60%	39.28%	69.32%
Dubois	1,134	14.64%	19.84%	35.45%	30.07%	65.61%
Elkhart	2,080	11.25%	17.45%	35.72%	35.58%	67.50%
Fayette	341	5.87%	14.08%	36.07%	43.99%	74.49%
Floyd	1,068	6.37%	17.51%	42.32%	33.80%	74.34%
Fountain	156	5.13%	11.54%	27.56%	55.77%	80.13%
Franklin	100	4.00%	10.00%	47.00%	39.00%	76.00%
Fulton	164	4.88%	14.02%	35.37%	45.73%	70.12%
Gibson	345	5.51%	11.59%	31.88%	51.01%	76.23%

Grant	688	11.63%	21.66%	32.28%	33.43%	65.99%
Greene	340	9.12%	12.35%	25.00%	53.53%	73.24%
Hamilton	647	6.18%	12.06%	41.58%	40.19%	72.95%
Hancock	409	11.00%	12.71%	31.30%	44.99%	68.95%
Harrison	227	9.25%	9.69%	37.00%	44.05%	74.89%
Hendricks	834	4.44%	12.35%	40.17%	43.05%	75.90%
Henry	547	7.13%	13.89%	35.28%	43.69%	70.93%
Howard	1,239	10.98%	24.64%	32.53%	31.56%	68.52%
Huntington	474	6.33%	8.23%	27.85%	57.59%	70.46%
Jackson	392	4.85%	11.22%	36.48%	47.45%	83.16%
Jasper	250	8.40%	9.20%	30.40%	52.00%	67.20%
Jay	119	6.72%	7.56%	46.22%	39.50%	71.43%
Jefferson	868	13.48%	23.39%	37.90%	25.23%	66.47%
Jennings	92	8.70%	6.52%	43.48%	41.30%	76.09%
Johnson	991	6.56%	12.21%	33.20%	48.03%	76.99%
Knox	515	8.93%	11.94%	36.12%	43.11%	75.15%
Kosciusko	451	9.53%	11.09%	32.37%	47.01%	70.29%
LaGrange	383	6.79%	8.09%	25.59%	59.53%	69.97%
Lake	4,496	14.64%	17.79%	36.25%	31.32%	65.88%
LaPorte	1,666	8.46%	10.14%	59.90%	21.49%	42.56%
Lawrence	470	20.85%	14.04%	29.36%	35.74%	64.68%
Madison	1,101	12.53%	13.90%	32.88%	40.69%	73.30%
Marion	5,975	12.87%	15.56%	34.71%	36.85%	70.68%
Marshall	445	5.17%	11.01%	29.21%	54.61%	78.88%
Martin	60	3.33%	6.67%	70.00%	20.00%	75.00%
Miami	225	5.78%	14.22%	36.44%	43.56%	70.22%
Monroe	530	5.28%	10.94%	36.23%	47.55%	76.24%
Montgomery	375	9.07%	23.47%	30.67%	36.80%	76.00%
Morgan	302	5.30%	14.90%	41.06%	38.74%	85.43%
Newton	175	10.29%	16.57%	27.43%	45.71%	75.43%
Noble	401	7.48%	7.48%	34.41%	50.62%	75.31%
Ohio	50	10.00%	16.00%	30.00%	44.00%	80.00%
Orange	151	13.25%	11.92%	34.45%	42.38%	68.87%
Owen	205	3.41%	8.78%	37.07%	50.73%	71.22%
Parke	97	25.77%	28.87%	24.74%	20.62%	60.82%
Perry	136	6.62%	8.82%	43.38%	41.18%	66.91%
Pike	124	4.03%	12.90%	37.90%	45.16%	74.19%
Porter	921	11.40%	10.10%	34.20%	44.30%	74.70%
Posey	156	5.77%	7.05%	36.54%	50.64%	71.79%

Pulaski	125	3.20%	8.80%	40.80%	47.20%	76.80%
Putnam	323	3.41%	7.43%	31.58%	57.59%	70.59%
Randolph	318	5.03%	15.09%	38.05%	41.82%	50.31%
Ripley	296	6.08%	12.50%	28.38%	53.04%	74.66%
Rush	146	6.16%	11.64%	34.25%	47.95%	73.29%
Scott	193	9.33%	20.73%	41.45%	28.50%	80.31%
Shelby	681	19.38%	11.01%	36.12%	33.48%	76.06%
Spencer	117	4.27%	11.11%	38.46%	46.15%	67.46%
St. Joseph	1,918	8.76%	15.90%	35.56%	39.78%	68.67%
Starke	243	17.70%	16.87%	33.33%	32.10%	65.24%
Steuben	153	4.58%	9.80%	37.91%	47.71%	73.20%
Sullivan	117	4.27%	11.11%	38.46%	46.15%	76.07%
Switzerland	66	13.64%	10.61%	36.36%	39.39%	75.76%
Tippecanoe	1,358	6.77%	12.08%	43.81%	37.33%	64.87%
Tipton	425	8.24%	12.00%	29.88%	49.88%	76.94%
Union	46	10.87%	21.74%	10.87%	56.52%	84.78%
Vanderburgh	1,638	9.95%	12.94%	31.44%	45.67%	70.49%
Vermillion	295	5.76%	5.08%	23.73%	65.42%	60.68%
Vigo	734	8.86%	12.40%	33.11%	45.64%	75.89%
Wabash	626	26.68%	8.79%	25.08%	39.46%	67.09%
Warren	71	14.08%	9.86%	28.17%	47.89%	74.65%
Warrick	592	7.09%	12.50%	36.49%	43.92%	73.14%
Washington	174	13.22%	13.79%	33.91%	39.08%	64.37%
Wayne	644	9.32%	15.99%	35.40%	39.29%	70.96%
Wells	723	7.61%	12.03%	39.97%	40.39%	69.99%
White	192	6.77%	6.77%	39.06%	47.40%	75.00%
Whitley	157	5.73%	9.55%	30.57%	54.14%	73.25%
STATE	54,752	10.47%	14.50%	35.65%	39.38%	69.68%

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APPENDIX C DEFINITION OF TERMS

This document is based on annual questionnaires of comprehensive care facilities for utilization as of December 31, 2002. Results include utilization of private pay units and units certified for Medicare and Medicaid. The document is required by Indiana Code 16-30-2-4.

Most recent occupancy statistics of Medicaid unit occupancy rates by county are calculated by the Office of Medicaid Policy and Planning. The web site can be found at <http://www.in.gov/fssa/statistics/index.html>

For the purpose of this document, the following definitions are used.

A. Methodology Terminology

1. Age Cohort is the grouping of the population of the State into distinct groups for age-specific analysis. In this report, the age cohorts used were the under-65-year-old population, 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and the 85 years and older population for 2002 and Year 2006.

2. Average Daily Census (ADC) is the average number of residents in the facility or unit, calculated by dividing the number of resident days during a given period by the potential number of days in the same period. In this report, the formula for calculating the average daily census is resident days for all facilities in the county/365 days in 2002.

3. Resident Days is the total number of institutional days spent in the facility by all residents of a given care services category for a given time period. In this report, resident days reflect the resident days in all facilities in a specific county in 2002. One bed hold day is equal to one resident day.

4. Occupancy rate is the percent of beds by resident care services category filled on an average day in a given time period. In this report, resident days for all facilities in a county in 2002, times 100, divided by potential resident days.

5. Inventory Database. This report and the utilization database is based on the 2002 Annual Report of Comprehensive Long Term Care Facilities. The annual questionnaire is completed by all licensed comprehensive care facilities in Indiana and is required by 410 IAC 16.2-3.1-13 (0). The inventory data is maintained by the Long Term Care Division based on all licensed action

taken through January 2003.

B. Long Term Bed Terminology

1. **Comprehensive Care Beds** are beds in a health facility, which provide nursing care, room, food, laundry, administration of medications, special diets and treatments, and that may provide rehabilitative and restorative therapies under the order of an attending physician.
2. **Certified Beds** means a comprehensive bed which will function as a bed licensed under IC 16-28-1 which is certified for participation in a state or federal reimbursement program, including programs under Title XVIII or XIX of the federal Social Security Act.

C. Specialized Beds Not Included in Bed Need Projections

ICF/MR means a facility for the mentally retarded, which provides active treatment for each developmentally disabled resident. In addition, the facility is only for developmentally disabled residents and the facility shall be designed to enhance the development of these individuals to maximize achievement through an inter-disciplinary approach based on development principles, and to create the least restrictive environment. The Family and Social Services Administration has determined that there is not a need for ICF/MR beds in the foreseeable future.

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